

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Probably rain.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Colder.



The Evening World.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

28 PAGES

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MANY MINERS BACK AT WORK; NON-UNION FIELDS SET RECORD

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES AS FIRST STRIKERS RETURN; RECORD IN NON-UNION MINES

Fifteen West Virginia Workings, Closed by Walkout, Re-open With Old Forces.

MORE FUEL IN SOUTH.

Pittsburgh District Begins Shipping of Reserve Stocks South and North.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—In the face of virtually an unbroken front of approximately 425,000 striking coal miners, whose walkout throughout the Nation at midnight Friday night has produced almost complete paralysis of the production of bituminous coal, the beginning of the second full day of the strike found Government officials and coal mine operators in an optimistic mood.

Thousands of the carloads of fuel in transit were confiscated by the Federal Railroad Administration over night, diminishing the supply of private industries and municipalities, some of which already have felt the stopping of production.

Fifteen union mines in the Northern fields of West Virginia to-day had resumed production, according to a statement by the West Virginia Coal Association, which asserted that was the first definite break in the miners' ranks. Coal production in that State was well over 50 per cent. the operators said.

Non-union miners in Pennsylvania continued on their jobs, getting out an appreciable amount of fuel, with the amount brought to the surface swelled by the work of nearly all mines in Eastern Kentucky, five Ohio strip pits and the return to work after a one-day lay-off of the lignite mines in North Dakota.

In Alabama operators asserted that some of the larger mines were running practically on full schedule. Claims of union leaders in the South's largest production field that 23,000 of 26,000 men employed in the industry were idle were disputed by the operators, who said possibly one-half the workers had gone out.

So far the strike has been remarkably free of violence.

No actual suffering has been reported as due to the coal shortage, but Newton, Iowa, was in darkness last night, the electric light plant being shut down when the coal supply was diverted to the waterworks plant. At Indianapolis, Iowa, sharp restrictions were placed on the use of coal.

In Nebraska and Montana the shortage also was reported as interfering with routine. Schools in both States not already closed soon must shut their doors unless supplies of fuel are forthcoming.

Non-Union Mines Set Record in Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—Record breaking coal production in non-union mines in the Pittsburgh district was reported to-day by operators, while union leaders said the mines under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers were down as much as any time since the strike was called. Cars were even more plentiful to-day than yesterday and every effort was made by the railroads to move coal as promptly as it was loaded.

Small mines which provide coal for

MOVE IN SENATE FOR COMMISSION TO SETTLE STRIKE

Lewis Says Government and Owners Can Start Machinery—Garfield Sees Operator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A special Presidential commission of three members to attempt arbitration of the bituminous coal strike was proposed in a Senate resolution introduced to-day by Chairman Kenyon of the Labor Committee. Without discussion the measure was referred to that committee.

Efforts to reach a basis for possible settlement of the strike were also made at a conference here between Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield and J. D. A. Morrow, President of the National Coal Association, an organization of the leading coal operators of the country.

Dr. Garfield returned early to-day from a visit to Kentucky and soon afterward went into conference with Mr. Morrow, who was an official of the Fuel Administration during the war.

Interest was shown among those working for a settlement here in a statement made to-day by Acting President John L. Lewis of the miners in Indianapolis.

Breaking his silence for the first time since he was served with the restraining order from the court of Federal Judge A. B. Anderson last Friday, Lewis said:

"The machinery of the joint system of bargaining in the mining industry is intact. It would be a simple matter for the Government and the coal operators again to set it in motion to negotiate a wage agreement."

COMMISSION ALLOWED FIFTEEN DAYS FOR TASK.

The Presidential Commission proposed by Senator Kenyon would be empowered to use "all lawful means" to bring the miners and operators into agreement. Fifteen days would be allowed for a direct attempt to negotiate a settlement. If no progress is made by the end of that period the commission is authorized to make its own investigation of the strike and to issue public recommendations as to what it thinks are fair terms.

The measure is a joint resolution requiring action by both House and Senate and signature by the President before it becomes effective. Senator Kenyon expects a favorable report at once by the Labor Committee. This move is the first attempt by Congress to aid in ending the coal strike. Both houses recently adopted a resolution assuring the Administration of the support of Congress in dealing with strikers.

Confidential reports received at the White House to-day encouraged belief among Government officials that striking miners are looking with more favor upon President Wilson's original offer of arbitration, which was reiterated by Secretary Tumulty and Attorney General Palmer yesterday and by Mr. Tumulty again to-day.

END BOLSHEVISM BY CLEAN-UP HERE, SAYS OLE HANSON

Famous Mayor of Seattle Declares This the Headquarters of the Reds.

HAS EFFECTIVE PLAN.

A Red Light by Night, Red Flag by Day in Front of Reds' Homes.

"How can Bolshevism be stamped from the United States?"

Ole Hanson walked into the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria an hour later than he had planned last night to answer this query from a representative of The Evening World. Earlier in the day his secretary had called the City Editor of The Evening World by telephone and said:

"Mr. Hanson, former Mayor of Seattle, who is here to lecture at Carnegie Hall, wants to meet the reporter who is writing the expose of radicalism which is menacing the country. Will you have him call on the Mayor in Room 891 at the Waldorf as soon as convenient?"

After which followed the question which all true Americans are asking each other.

Six words answered the question. "By cleaning up New York City."

But there were thousands of words to amplify the answer. And as the man who drove radicalism from Seattle and scattered more than 600 bitter agitators from Washington to roam over the other forty-seven States of the Union to spread their poison spoke, he visualized an aroused Americanism that would crush Bolshevism under heel almost over night.

BOLSHEVISM, I. W. W. ISM, COMMUNISM, ALL PLAIN ANARCHY.

Said he:

"Bolshevism is simply anarchy with a new name applied in 'practice' with all the ingenuity for which Americans are noted in worthy pursuits. Bolshevism, I. W. W. ism, Communism and all other isms that are calculated to substitute mob rule for orderly government are just plain anarchy refined and camouflaged to hide its true intent and practice from benevolent laws designed to give a maximum of freedom in thought, word and deed at a time when those who laid the foundation for our Nation were God-fearing Christians who had been persecuted because they were honest, sincere and law-abiding."

"To understand this one must picture the Pilgrims and what they stood for; study the Quakers who gave us Independence Hall, Betsy Ross and Penn's treaty. One must remember the culture and beauty of those Virginians and Marylanders who stood four-square for right, equality, justice and liberty. These were the people who framed the foundation of laws not for those who are interpreting them to-day as license but for such as were our Colonial fathers. They did not anticipate a time would come when any one would from choice come here determined to wreck the beautiful temple of liberty and justice which they erected with their life's blood.

"These very safeguards are now being used to tear down the temple which was wrought with such care by our forefathers and the very motives back of their ground plan are being used to rip it to pieces."

"So it is that the soundbells are not saying to Americans, 'You have saved the world from a crushing mil-

48-HOUR WEEK SET AS LIMIT FOR ALL WORLD'S WORKERS

Plan Recommended to International Labor Conference Makes Few Exceptions.

OVERTIME RESTRICTION.

Must Not Exceed 150 Hours a Year and Then Only in Necessary Avocations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—An international convention limiting the hours of work in industry to forty-eight hours a week in all countries ratifying the agreement by July 1, 1921, was proposed to the international labor conference to-day by the organizing committee. The draft was prepared on the basis of information received from the Governments of the countries invited to the conference.

The limit of forty-eight hours may be exceeded in certain industries and under special conditions. In industries where processes are carried on continuously by successive shifts, such as public utilities and steel plants, fifty-six hours may be prescribed as the maximum.

A limit of sixty hours is set for classes of work such as that done by laboratory chemists engaged in research, furnace men, repair men and watchmen, but provision is made that in these classes overtime shall not exceed 150 hours in the year and that compensation 25 per cent. above the normal rate shall be paid.

For the benefit of Japan, China and India, reservations are made for postponement of enforcement of the agreement, because of climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization and other local circumstances.

It also is provided that the convention may be suspended in any country by order of the Government. In the event of war or other emergency.

6 HURT IN 9TH AVENUE ELEVATED COLLISION

Northbound Train Crashes Into Rear of Train Waiting at 155th Street Station.

Six persons were injured slightly when a northbound local elevated train of the 9th Avenue line collided with a train waiting in the station at 155th Street and 9th Avenue, this morning. The ends of the train and part of the station boarding were damaged, but service was not delayed.

The northbound local was in charge of Motorman J. Felleman, No. 2647, 15th Avenue and left South Ferry at 8:37 o'clock. The other was in charge of Edw. Witherbee, No. 4 Broadway Avenue. A large crowd was at the station and there was considerable excitement. None of the injured persons waited for medical attention.

WILD AUTO RINGS FIRE BELL.

Three Engine Companies Race to Scene of Crash.

George Schneider of No. 1819 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, while driving an automobile along Broadway, in Brooklyn, to-day, drove up on the sidewalk to avoid a collision with a street car near Gates Avenue. The machine crashed into a fire alarm box, which sounded an alarm. While a large crowd collected at the corner, one of the busiest in Brooklyn, three engine companies and other fire apparatus dashed to the scene. Schneider, unhurt, was fined \$2 in the Gates Avenue Court for reckless driving.

TAKE BELLS BEFORE MEALS and see how fine Good Digestion makes you feel.—Advt.

Governor and Mrs. Smith Voting At Oliver Street Polling Booth



GOMPERS BACKS OLE HANSON IN DECLARING WAR ON REDS IN RANKS OF UNION LABOR

"Out and Out Against I. W. W. and Bolshevists," Says Federation Head, Welcoming Westerner's Cooperation.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared to-day that he is "heartily in accord" with the attitude of former Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, who in a speech at Carnegie Hall last night said to union labor:

"If you don't clean the Reds from your ranks, we're going to clean you up, union labor, from New York to San Francisco."

Mr. Gompers, who came from Washington to vote, and did it at the polling place at Ninth Avenue and 50th Street, received reporters at the Continental Hotel, where his attention was called to the Hanson speech.

"I did not hear that speech," he said, "but if Hanson is correctly reported, I am with him. It ought not to be necessary for me to restate my views in this matter every day. I don't change. I am not a jumping jack. I am out and out against the I. W. W. and the Bolshevists and I shall be glad of Hanson's cooperation in driving this element out."

"It is labor's purpose to convert them into good citizens by a campaign for Americanism."

Mr. Gompers declined to talk about strikes in the coal and steel industries. He went into conference at noon with James Lord, president of the mining division of the American Federation of Labor.

After the conference Mr. Gompers left for Washington.

WON'T DISCIPLINE SIMS.

Daniels Refuses to Rebuke Admiral for Sinn Féin Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Daniels indicated to-day that no steps were contemplated to discipline Rear Admiral Sims because of statements in recently published articles detailing the Admiral's experiences in Europe during the war. Daniel Connell, director of the Irish National Bureau, had written Mr. Daniels demanding that the officer be called to account for alleged reflections on the Sinn Féin party in Ireland.

ELECTION CALLED DULLEST IN HISTORY OF THE CITY; WOMEN FAIL TO VOTE EARLY

Party Chiefs Disappointed by Delay in Going to Polls—Seventy-Five Per Cent. of Registered Ballots in Bronx Cast.

Voting throughout the city became brisk at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the anticipated heavy poll predicted by leaders of the principal parties seemed apparent. It was estimated by the Tammany directors of the Bronx that 75 per cent. of the entire vote of the borough had been cast by 1 o'clock.

In Manhattan and Brooklyn there was an improvement over the light vote of the earlier hours. At noon it was announced at the Board of Elections that it was the dulllest Election Day on record. Some of the women turned out early, but most of these were officials, watchers or campaigners. The majority, with the day ahead of them for rest, took the early part of it for that purpose and remained at home until the noon hour.

FACTS ABOUT TO-DAY'S CONTEST AT THE POLLS

Total Registration in City Is 1,079,256, of Whom 363,883 Are Women.

Polls open 6 A. M., close 6 P. M. Registered voters, 1,079,256, including 363,883 women.

Total polling places in city 2,567.

City, county and minor officers and Assemblymen to be voted for.

Weather forecast, cloudy and warmer, with rain at night.

150 WOMEN IN RIOT AT OHIO STEEL MILL

Hurl Bricks and Stones, In Attempt to Keep Workers From Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 4.—Bricks and stones flew while deputy sheriffs fought with enraged women when a crowd of 150 women this morning attempted to prevent workers from entering the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plant here.

Five men and four women were arrested, charged with rioting. No one was seriously injured.

Shots were fired from a street into the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Plant this morning and mill guards returned the fire. No casualties were reported.

The Brer Hill Steel Company reported the opening of another open hearth furnace to-day, while all the mills gave out statements of men returning to work in greatly increased numbers.

WILSON TO GET RETURNS, PROVIDED THEY ARE GOOD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—For the first time since he has been in the White House, President Wilson was unable to go to his home in Princeton, N. J., to cast his ballot.

Secretary Tumulty said the President was in "fine shape" this morning and would be permitted to receive the election returns "provided they are good."

The House of Representatives was not in session, having recessed so members from States whose elections were being held could return home. The Senate continued in session.

COMPLAINTS MADE BY HONEST BALLOT ASSOCIATION.

According to John R. Voorhies, President of the Board of Elections, the most serious complaint filed came from the Honest Ballot Association. Officials of that organization telephoned to the board that in a number of voting places the ballot boxes were less than six feet from the guard rails. The election law prescribes that the boxes shall be at least six feet from the rails.

"The Election Law is plain," said President Voorhies. "When complaints are made the board just notifies election officers to look up the law and obey it to the letter."

Officials of a voting place telephoned that a bottle of ink had been accidentally upset, destroying a number of ballots. They wanted to know if the ink-stained ballots could be voted. The Election Board officials replied that they could not, but that the law provided that the discrepancy could be made up by the substitution of sample ballots and ballots borrowed from neighboring election districts.

LEADERS DISAPPOINTED AT EARLY VOTING.

Leaders were disappointed at the early showing, but professed the belief that the end of the day would more than average up. Reasons for the lack of interest were at stake and that the voters had the whole day in which to go to the polls, while last year the majority, up to their ears in war work, had to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them which sent them early to vote.

Women of means and the better educated class, in many of the districts, voted fifty-fifty with the men. In the more crowded tenement districts the women formed but 30 per cent. of the voters in the early balloting. In most of the Socialist districts early voting was a feature, with

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